The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 2303

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9. 1742.

Milan, Oct. 26.

THE Count de Gages who commands the Spaniſh Army, has ſhewn himſelf a Perſon of very great Abilities, by increaſing his Troops from 13 or 14 to 19 or 20,000 Men. He did this by cauſing the Hoſpitals to be well attended, and ſending all neceſſary Refreſhments to the Sick, by which 50 or 60 were diſcharged in good Health every Week. He likewiſe publiſh'd an Indemnity to all Deſerters, and as Multitudes of theſe Vagabonds were in the moſt diſtreſſed Condition, they were glad to repair again to their Colours. Theſe, with the Regiments from Naples, and thoſe in Garriſon in the Frontier Towns in Tuſcany, have ſwelled his Army to this Number. Count Traun in the mean time is aſſembling daily freſh Troops on the Panaro; and having with him a conſiderable Body of Piedmonteſe, it is evident he will there wait the Count de Gages' coming, in caſe he really intends to execute his Commiſſion and attempt the Recovery of the Modenaſe, as his Catholick Majeſty has promiſed he ſhall without Delay. The News of Don Philip's abandoning Savoy gave infinite Satisfaction here.

Dreſden, *Nov.* 2. This Morning Marſhal Broglio, attended by his Sons, ſeveral General Officers and Aid-de-Camps, arriv'd here, follow'd by a Train of 150 Horſes, and Mules, and an incredible Number of Baggage-Waggons and Carriages. It is ſaid he will ſet out in a few Days, by the Way of Vaightland and Bareith, for the Upper Palatinate, in order to take the Command of the Army. He has already ſent the M. Maillebois Orders, to prepare for his immediate Return to Cologne, where Inſtructions from France will meet him. The Count de Looſs, his Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of Verſailles, is recalled, and we daily expect to hear the ſame News in regard to M. Deſalleurs, who reſides here from the moſt Chriſtian King. The Regiment of Lanſchanzki Huſſars in the Service of France, and very fine Troops, having ſallied from Prague with a Deſign to have coaſted the Electorate, and ſo have joined Marſhal Maillebois, have been diſperſed by the Auſtrians, and the Colonel with a conſiderable Number of them retired into this Electorate, but were compelled, much againſt their Will, to return into Bohemia, where they muſt inevitably be killed or taken Priſoners. Our Forces it is ſaid will very ſoon to march into Bohemia; and what renders this probable is our cauſing a Bridge to be thrown over the Elbe at Schandau. His Pruſſian Majeſty's Troops are alſo in motion.

Berlin, *Nov.* 6. It is commonly reported here, that his Majeſty labours inceſſantly to reſtore the Peace of Germany, and particularly to compromiſe Matters between the Courts of Vienna and Franckfort. Count Bunau, Ambaſſador from his Poliſh Majeſty as Elector of Saxony, is expected here to-morrow. We are not a little ſurpriz'd at a Piece of News from France which cannot be doubted, viz. That Orders have been ſent to M. Maillebois to reſign the Command of the Army to M. Broglio, and to return and juſtify his Conduct. It is given out by ſome, that he was engaged to march from Egra Northwards by the Count de Saxe, who now accuſes him; and that the Count finding him unwilling to fight upon any Terms, has laid down his Commiſſion, till the Marſhal ſhall juſtify himſelf before a Court Martial. This Retreat of his muſt have in a great meaſure ruin'd his Army, and unleſs he ſpeedily joins Count Seckendorff, and endeavours to keep Bavaria as well as he can, he and his Troops muſt infallibly be cut off. We have long talk'd in this City of a certain Treaty between this Court and that of Great Britain, which was to produce great Effects, and now we flatter ourſelves that it will ſpeedily be made publick.

Ratiſbon, *Nov.* 4. The French Army is arrived unexpectedly in our Neighbourhood, which has thrown us into the utmoſt Confuſion. Count de Saxe is march'd with a large Body towards Ingoldſtadt; and, as we apprehend, the Emperor, ſeeing all at ſtake, will raiſe the utmoſt Force of his Electorate. The Duke of Lorrain on the other hand advances towards us with the utmoſt Expedition. It is generally believed the French will if poſſible avoid a Battle, but if they do, as all this Country is already eaten up, they muſt continue their March, which will daily expoſe them more and more to the Enemy. Some think M. Seckendorff and Count Saxe will enter Auſtria, in order to create a Diverſion, and oblige the Grand Duke to abandon his Purſuit. In the mean time the French ſuffer dreadfully in Skirmiſhes, wherein the irregular Troops give no Quarter.

Hague, *Nov.* 11. The Deputies from the Colleges of Admiralty are daily in Conference with the States General and the Council of State, about the Number of Men of War neceſſary to protect our Trade in the North and in America. It is generally thought we ſhall ſend at leaſt as many Ships this Year into the Baltick as we did the laſt.

Extract of a Private Letter.

Paris, *Nov.* 13. 'In the moſt unfortunate Year of the 'laſt War, when this very City was threatened by the 'Confederates, the People were leſs dejected than now. 'We attribute our Misfortunes in Bohemia chiefly to 'the Court of Dreſden, for we depended on Proviſions 'from Saxony, and the Count de Looſs, who is Miniſter 'here from the King of Poland, has actually received 'from our Miniſters in ready Money 1,800,000 Livres, 'on the Bills drawn by M. Deſalleurs. Yet on a ſudden 'all farther Supplies were ſtopp'd, a great Army was 'drawn down to the Frontiers of Bohemia, and Things 'were at laſt carried ſo far, that Inn-keepers were forbid to entertain French Paſſengers for more than one 'Night. The Magazines of Prague indeed have been 'recruited for ſome Months, but our Army received ſo 'little from Saxony in their laſt fatiguing March from 'Egra to Caſden, that they were in the utmoſt Danger 'of periſhing from Hunger, and yet nothing could have 'been eaſier than to have ſupplied them from Voightland; inſtead of which, any of our Parties that reſorted 'to the Saxon Villages, were treated as Marauders; and 'the Uhlans were every-where at hand, to prevent our 'People from getting any Thing, for Money or by 'Force.

'There is a prodigious Outcry raiſed againſt Marſhal 'Maillebois, whether with or without Reaſon, Time 'muſt determine. The Count de Saxe charges him 'heavily, his Officers are generally diſobliged, and the 'poor Soldiers are in a manner diſtracted by their Hardſhips. At their marching from Egra the Men had but 'about a Pound and a half of Bread allowed them a Day, 'and in two Days this was reduced to a Pound, and afterwards to Half a Pound. It is ſaid, that in the mean 'time the Officers had only Ammunition Bread, for 'which they paid 25 Sols a Pound, and that too very 'black and bad in its Kind. The Officers were directed 'to leave a great Number of Horſes, and moſt of their 'Equipage at Amberg, the reſt of their Horſes they 'were commanded to leave at Egra, when they began 'this March; ſo that their Cloakbags and Portmanteaus 'were carried by their Servants, which produced a general Diſcontent, ſo that many of them choſe to be 'made Priſoners, and only deſired of the Auſtrians Leave 'to go back to France, on a ſolemn Promiſe never to 'ſerve more againſt the Queen of Hungary. Add to 'all theſe an additional Misfortune, that the Woods thro' 'which they march'd were full of all Sorts of Game, 'which they durſt not ſhoot; becauſe if they ſtray'd ever 'ſo little from the Body of the Army, they were kill'd 'or carry'd off by the Croats and Pandours, who kept 'continually on their Right, as the Uhlans did on their 'Left, throughout their whole March, ſometimes at a 'greater ſometimes at a leſs Diſtance.

'As to the great Charge on M. Maillebois, it conſiſts 'in this; That after he arrived in the Upper Palatinate, 'he loſt Abundance of Time, and appeared quite irreſolute; diſobliged his Officers, by making them undergo 'unneceſſary Hardſhips; and let ſlip ſeveral Opportunities of joining Marſhal Broglio, becauſe he did not care 'to ſerve under his Command. Other Accounts place 'the Whole of this Buſineſs in quite another Light, and 'refer this Misfortune to three Cauſes. I. The Indiſtinctneſs of his Orders, which he was not to open till 'he arriv'd on the Frontiers of Bohemia. II. The Want 'of Diſcipline in his Army, owing to their vaſt Fatigues, 'and Want of Neceſſaries. III. The vaſt Advantage the 'Auſtrians had over him, in making a ſhort and direct 'March from Plan to Saatz; by which they occupied 'all the Paſſes in that Circle, before he could poſſibly 'arrive with his Forces, which were obliged to coaſt 'along the Banks of the Egra. Many are of Opinion, 'he will be brought to a Publick Trial on this Affair, 'while ſome imagine his Omiſſions will be ſilently paſſ'd over, and the Court ſatisfy itſelf with laying him 'aſide. We juſt now learn by Letters from the Army, 'that they are in full March for the Danube; and that 'the Duke of Tuſcany follows them with all imaginable 'Diligence, in order to hinder their recovering from 'their Confuſion. We cannot apprehend the Intent of 'this Motion, or what Conſequences it will produce.'

IRELAND.

Dublin, *Oct.* 26. On the 22d at 12 o'Clock at Night, the William, ——, of and for Sligo from Briſtol, with Cheeſe, Sugar, Cribb-glaſs, Pewter, and Glaſs-bottles, was put aſhore at the lower End of the Bay of Dundrum, and entirely loſt, with all her Cargo. The Maſter and Crew were ſav'd, by taking to the Boat, and got into Killough.

On Tueſday laſt died Capt. Jones, Commander of the Wyndham Packet-boat, occaſion'd by a Fall on the Tueſday before, in which he had the Misfortune to break his Leg.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, *Nov.* 4. Wind W. Yeſterday ſailed the Potomack Merchant, Rock, for Maryland; the Yufro Maria, Lotens, for Bayonne; and the Hope, Werickſon, for Dram. Remains the Expedition Packet, Clies, for Lisbon.

Pool, *Nov.* 6. Wind S. S. W. Paſſed by the Thomas and Sarah, Blanchard, from Oporto for London. Arrived the Doddington, Skott, from Oporto; and the Muſley, Durell, from Newfoundland.

Cowes, *Nov.* 6. Wind S. W. On the 3d ſailed the Roſe, Carter, from Weymouth for Campveer. On the 3d came in the Cumberland, Eaſon, from Southampton for Lisbon: Sailed the John, Hogan, from South Carolina for Spithead, to ſeek a Convoy for Lisbon. On the 5th came down from Spithead the Page Tender, Newell, bound to the Weſtward; the Amſterdam Packet, Cole, and the Neptune, Knight, both Tenders from the Weſtward, and all ſailed again this Morning.

Dover, *Nov.* 7. Wind S. W. Arrived the Phenix, Aylward, from Virginia. 'By her we have Advice, that 'the Strafford Man of War from Jamaica, was put into 'James River in Virginia.' Alſo arrived here the Catherine, Crathorne, from Lisbon.

Deal, *Nov.* 7. Wind W. Remain his Majeſty's Ships with the Outward-bound as per laſt. Came down the Bee, Burford, the Prince of Orange, Flood, and the Ebenezer, Hatton, for Lisbon; the Three Brothers, Bruce, for the Iſle of May; and the Sea-horſe, Comyn, for Figueira. Arriv'd his Majeſty's Ship the Scipio from a Cruize, and the Antigua Merchant, Wigram, from Antigua.

Arrived

At Jamaica, the Exchange, Hall, from the Spaniſh Coaſt.

At Carolina, the Mercy, Wright, and the Minerva, Cloed, both from London; and the Martha, Long, from Briſtol.

At Meſſina, the Prince Edward, Dawſon, and the Ruby, Saunders, both from Naples.

At Leghorn, the Henry and Mary, Hooper, from Newfoundland.

At Oporto, the Fair Henley, Douglas, and the Port Galley, Friend, both from London.

At Dublin, the New London, Erwin, from New England; the Mary, Byone, from Jamaica; the Samuel, Wade, and the Union, Tuke, both from Barbados; and and the Smith Packet, Simon, from Lisbon.

At Cork, the Adlington, Coppell, from St. Kitts; the Swallow, Ewell, from New England; and the Benjamin, Batchelor, from Lisbon.

At Whitehaven, the Cumberland, Robinſon, from Virginia.

At Lancaſter, the Mary, Bracken, from London.

At Leverpool, the Prince of Orange, Smith, from Antigua; the James and Joſeph, Butler, and the Don Carlos, ——, both from Gottenburgh.

At Swanſey, the Prince of Orange, Deverſon, from Newfoundland.

LONDON.

The laſt Letters from Vienna ſay, that conſiderable Numbers of Hungarian Troops paſs daily by that City in their Way to Bavaria; and that 5000 Auſtrian Militia are alſo ordered to march into that Country.

Some Letters from Franckfort dated Nov. 7. N. S. ſay, that an Expreſs had arrived there with the News that M. Seckendorff had begun to raiſe great Contributions in the Upper Auſtria, and intended to take Winter Quarters in the Neighbourhood of Lintz.

Some private Letters from Dreſden by the laſt Mail aſſert, that M. Belliſle was ſhortly expected there, having receiv'd Orders from his Court to return home immediately, and to retire to his Government of Metz. If this News ſhould prove true, one may venture to affirm that it will not be long before we here that Prague is ſurrender'd.

On the 20th Inſt. N. S. the Sea roſe at St. Malo three Foot higher than it uſually does in the greateſt Springtides; which occaſions much Speculation amongſt the Learned.

Learned as to the Cauſes of ſo extraordinary an Accident.

The very learned Jerom Van Alphen, Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Utrecht, departed this Life there very lately in the 78th Year of his Age.

The Dolphin, Strother, from Petersburgh for Cheſter, is loſt on the Weſt Side of Iſlay in North Britain, and the Crew drown'd.

On Sunday laſt died, in a good old Age, Mr. John Smart, of the Town Clerk's Office, Author of many curious and uſeful Calculations, formerly Clerk to the Commiſſioners of the Lieutenancy of this City, which Place he reſign'd in favour of his Son, ſince alſo deceaſed. He was endow'd with many good Qualities, and by his Death the City has loſt a moſt excellent Officer.

The ſame Day died the Rev. Mr. Gibſon, Morning Lecturer and Curate of St. Michael's in Cornhill, and one of the Maſters of the Free-School of St. Olave, Southwark.

Yeſterday Morning about two o'Clock the Corpſe of Mrs. Smith, who died lately at Chelſea, was interred in a Vault in Weſtminſter Abbey.

On Sunday Night laſt the Right Hon. the Earl of Effingham, Deputy Earl Marſhal of England and Colonel of the Fourth Troop of Life-guards, arriv'd at his Houſe in Great George-ſtreet Hanover-ſquare, from Flanders.

We are aſſured that the French Footman who lately robb'd the Right Hon. the Lady Shannon is got over to Calais; that having offer'd one of the Watches to Sale to a Gentleman there, he ſuſpected by the Fellow's Appearance that he was not the Proprietor of it, and queſtion'd him how he came by it, but he not anſwering to the Satisfaction of the Gentleman, he had him ſecured; and that the Villain thereupon confeſſed the Robbery and the Gentleman had immediately ſent over an Expreſs to her Ladyſhip.

We hear by a Ship arriv'd from Virginia, that the Strafford Man of War, Capt. Trevor, that was Convoy to the Jamaica Fleet and prov'd very leaky at Sea, had got into James's River in that Province

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning		Evening	
	08	47	09	17

Bank Stock, 141 5-8ths to 7-8ths. Ditto Subſcription, 4 Premium. India, 175 to 174 3-4ths to 175. South Sea, 112 3-4ths. Old Annuity, 113 5-8ths to 3-4ths. New ditto, 114 1-4th to 3-8ths. Three per Cent. Annuities, 100 7-8ths to 101. Seven per Cent. Loan, 110 1-4th. Five per Cent. ditto, 78 1-half. Royal Aſſurance, 84. London Aſſurance, 11 1-half. India Bonds, 4l. 11s. to 10s. to 11s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 3l. 2s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies, 102 3-4ths. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 104 1-4th. Three per Cent. ditto, 98. Million Bank, 115. Equivalent, 112.

Admiralty-Office, November 8, 1742.

THE *Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty having ordered One Hundred of the Foremaſtmen of his Majeſty's Ship the* Lancaſter *to be removed into the* Monmouth *in Longreach, and the Leave of Abſence which has been given to them being expired, It is their Lordſhips Direction, That the ſaid Foremaſtmen do immediately repair on board his Majeſty's Ship the* Monmouth *in Longreach, on Pain not only of loſing their Wages, but of being apprehended, and tried at a Court Martial as Deſerters.*

Tho. Corbett.

This Month will be publiſh'd,

In SIX VOLUMES, Octavo,

THE HISTORY, PROCEEDINGS, DEBATES, and PROTESTS of the Houſe of LORDS, from the RESTORATION, in the Year 1660, to the End of the laſt Parliament, 1741.

Compared with the Buſineſs of the Houſe of Commons, and connected with the Hiſtory of the Times.

Printed for J. HUGGONSON, in Sword and Buckler-Court, Ludgate-Hill, and ſold by the Bookſellers in Town and Country.

On *Friday the 10th of December (at Five in the Evening) will begin*

A COURSE of MEDICAL LECTURES, comprising the Laws of the Animal Oeconomy; the Nature of Diſeaſes; and the moſt proper Indications both to reſtore Health, and preſerve that Invaluable Bleſſing.

By Dr. NICHOLAS ROBINSON,

At his Houſe in the Royal College of Phyſicians, London.

Subſcriptions for the Courſe are taken in by Mr. Hopſon, Apothecary in Coleman-ſtreet; Mr Rivington, Bookſeller in St. Paul's Church-yard; Mr. Sandby, at the Ship without Temple-Bar; Mr. Neithrop, Apothecary in Weſtminſter; and by the Author at his Houſe aforeſaid. At which Places a General Scheme of the Lectures may be had.

This Day is Publiſhed,

MAthematical Diſſertations on a Variety of Phyſical and Analytical Subjects. Containing, among other Particulars, A Demonſtration of the true Figure which the Earth or any Planet muſt acquire from its Rotation about an Axis. A General Inveſtigation of the Attraction at the Surface of Bodies nearly Spherical. A Demonſtration of the Meridional Parts, and the Lengths of the ſeveral Degrees of the Meridian, according to the true Figure of the Earth. An Inveſtigation of the Height of the Tides in the Ocean. A new Theory of Aſtronomical Refractions, with exact Tables deduced therefrom. A new and very exact Method for approximating the Roots of Equations in Numbers, that quintuples the Number of Places at each Operation. Several new Methods for the Summation of Series. Some new and very uſeful Improvements in the Inverſe Method of Fluxions. The Whole in a General and Perſpicuous Manner.

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The Second Edition of Barlow's Survey of the Tide

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THE NATIONAL MERCHANT; or Diſcourſes on Commerce and Colonies: Being an Eſſay for regulating and improving the Trade and Plantations of Great Britain.

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I. A SURVEY of TRADE. In Four Parts. 1. The great Advantages of Trade in general, and the particular Influence of it on Great Britain. 2. The Marks of a Beneficial Trade, and the Nature of our Commerce in its ſeveral Branches; with an Examination of ſome Notions generally received of the Prejudices we ſuffer by other Nations in Trade. 3. The great Advantages of our Colonies and Plantations to Great Britain, and our Intereſt in preſerving and encouraging them, and how they may be further improved. 4. Some Conſiderations on the Diſadvantages our Trade at preſent labours under, and for the Recovery and Enlargement of it, &c. By Mr. WOOD.

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The PATENTEE and Company therefore, in Gratitude for the univerſal good Reception they have *ſo long* met with, and for the Safety of thoſe who for the future may be deſirous of uſing the ſame, think themſelves abſolutely obliged to give this neceſſary Caution;

Which they earneſtly requeſt may be obſerved,

THAT the Bottle they Buy is not only Sealed with the Boar's Head, but has alſo theſe Words round it, BY THE KING's PATENT, as in the Margin; and alſo that the Names of the PATENTEE, *Benj. Okell*, *William* and *Cluer Dicey*, be in the Bill of Directions given with each Bottle; without which you may be aſſur'd it is a *notorious Counterfeit*, and may be of the moſt *dangerous Conſequence*.

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